ARMED MOBS IN POSSESSION OF PART OF THE STATE.

Full Story of the Attempt of the United Mine Workers to Get Control of the Hopkins County Field-Proclamations Tried First-Then Assassination, Dynamitting and Other Forms of Violence Resorted To-A Reign of Terror for Law-Abiding People in the District
The Mines Not Affected, Though Their Production Increasing-Nontolon Miners Refuse to He Coerced.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.-What is popularly known as anarchy, the anarchy the Herr Most-Emma Goldman type which now and then inspires some one to go off and kill a President or a King is vastly different from the sort which exists in this coal-mining district of western

The ordinary Emma Goldman anarchy is merely sporadic. The kind we have on tap here is chronic, a continuous performance of murder, dynamiting and free and unlimited rioting.

It has been going on as a recognized feature of life in Hopkins county for the better part of a year. It has produced a state of affairs, so far as the greatest industry of the country is concerned, such as might be expected to exist in the cavewelling epoch of the development of man. It is a case in which people for their perso nal protection rely upon their individual alertness and skill in the use of weapons.

o far as the law's maintaining the peace and the security of men going about their ordinary vocations is concerned, that went by the board long ago. Bands of armed Anarchists, murderers and dynamiters, roam at their own sweet will about the county, pitching their tents like strolling tribes of red Indians wherever it suits them best and there setting up their law-

Up to the present time what few efforts have been made by the county and State authorities to put an end to this condition of affairs have been puerile. So far as they are concerned, the officials seem to have settled down to a recognition of these preposterous conditions as the permanent social organization of Hopkins county.

there have been some indications that the government at Frankfort has some remote suspicion that a change in the order of things here might perhaps be an improvement. There is talk of again sending some of the State militia here.

If this talk results in action and the State militia are sent it remains to be seen whether their presence will be a blessing weeks ago and the decent people of the county are not even yet through praying that heaven will deliver them from such another visitation.

With the exception of a few instances,

in which guards were put around property, the mission of the soldiers seems to have been to encourage the armed ruffians who are terrorizing the county in the conviction that they are a much abused body of pious citizens. Details of soldiers escorted their organizers and speakers from place to place and distributed the handbills which announced where and when the apostles of anarchy would preach the doctrine that the managers of indus-trial enterprises who did not turn over the administration of their affairs to the labor organization which this invading army of rioters represents, should be forced out of commercial existence, and Hopkins sounts left to return to tthe condition in which the original pioneers found it. Officers high in command of the militia,

after giving in some instances as much as forty-eight hour's notice of their coming, risited the camps of the invaders. Naturally after this warning they found no

reapons in sight.
On the other hand they discovered only puet and orderly groups of men piously humbing Bibles and hymn books. They leard and apparently believed the stories

ANARCHY'S RULE IN KENTUCKY | is always an imported article. It is wholly and entirely an imported article in Hop-IT IS IMPORTED ANARCHY.

The disturbance of the peace here during the past eighteen months comes from abroad, and the armed bands of vagabonds and loafers who are insolently squatting in camps where they may harass decent people are invaders pure and simple. They were collected together from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, other mining counties of Kentucky, and from Heaven knows where else besides, and sent here by the United Mine Workers of America as an invading foreign army, equipped with modern weapons of

Workers of America as an invading foreign army, equipped with modern weapons of warfare, to force at the rifle's muzzle the workingmen employed in the mines of this district either to abandon the employment by which they earn their daily braed or else join the organization of which these bandits are the representatives.

The whole movement is the result of a deliberate conspiracy formed on April 18, 1900, and based on contracts duly signed, on the one hand by authorized representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and on the other by authorized representatives of mining interests in other parts of the State which are themselves subject to the tyranny of the Mine Workers' union, to whose advantage it would be union, to whose advantage it would be to have forced into the same boat with them

to have forced into the same boat with them the independent operators of this county who have had the courage thur far to control their own property, instead of turning it over to the management of Mr. Mitchell and his advisory board of worthes.

The technical legal conspiracy involved in this outrageous contract is so sharply and clearly defined that there is little doubt that if the matter were adjudicated on its legal merits the parties thereto would be amenable to severe punishment. This was so evident that when a new contract was made in April last between the same two contracting parties this outrageous clause was omitted.

Thus far no criminal action has been instituted and it is not probable that there

stituted and it is not probable that there will be any steps in that direction. The St. Bernard Coal Company, however, which St. Bernard Coal Company, however, which is by far the heaviest coal producer in the county, brought suit last year against the mine operators in question as well as the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America for damages in the sum of \$100,000. This suit is still pending, but inasmuch as the contracting parties in their covenant of last April omitted the incriminating clause, it is not certain that it will ever be pressed to a conclusion.

THE STRIKE CONTRACT.

In April, 1900, when the contract between the unionized operators and the United Mine Workers of America was made, the independent, non-union St. Bernard com-pany was paying the same rate for mining, 75 cents a ton, in all its seven mines, which it had paid for years before. The operators who nad been in with the union were paying 13 2-3 per cent. less than this. With this 13 2-3 per cent. less than this. With this fact in mind, it is only necessary to read the text of the document itself to see how directly responsible that contract of April, 1900, is for the abominable state of affairs which has so long existed and is still existing in Hopkins county. The clause of the contract in question is as follows:

"Resolved, the price for mining per ton over the District Standard Screen and all other rates of wages fixed therein shall be increased in 2-3 per cent. [In other words increased to 75 cents, the amount already paid by the St. Bernard non-union mines.]

paid by the St. Bernard non-union mines. paid by the St. Bernard non-union mines.]

"Both parties to this agreement can see the fairness to all concerned of the principle of equalization of wages and a like condition in the same competitive district and, in compliance with this principle, it is agreed that the scale of wages hereinbefore fixed [at 75 cents a ton] shall be supplanted by a new scale equivalent under like conditions to any rate of wages in excess of this scale which the U. M. W. of A may engree uniformly throughout of A. may enforce uniformly throughout this western Kentucky district, but this new scale in no event shall be in excess of the Indianapolis scale of 1909 [80 cents a ton.] and, further, in the event of the nonton.] and, further, in the event of the non-union mines in this western Kentucky competitive district, representing not less than 80 per cent. of the normal output of said district, being on a strike, and closed down so that no coal is produced for market for thirty consecutive days, then shall the scale hereinbefore fixed be supplanted by a scale of 80 cents per ton for mining over the district standard screen and the rates fixed in the Indian-apolis scale of 1906 for all other labor take effect at the expiration of the said thirty days and continuing during the period of said strike, sbut down and non-produc-tion of coal."

tion of coal."

Here was a direct bid of a reward in the shape of an increase of pay amounting to five cents a con provided the United to five cents a con provided the United

old story of the labor union methods of persuading men to believe that they are downtrodden and oppressed slaves, and that the agitators themselves are as Moses come to lead them out of the wilderness into the liberty, light and affluence which they only can find under the protecting wings of the United Mine Workers' of America. Headquarters were established at Central City and at Madisonville, where, with James D. Wood as their head, groups of nice, fat, well-fed and well-clad Moseses went out to make converts.

went out to make converts. FEW RECRUITS FOR THE UNION The success of these apostles was practically nil. In a body of 2,000 men, which is about the number of miners employed in Hopkins county, there necessarily are more or less ne'er-do-wells and idlers who

more or less ne'er-do-wells and idlers who are on the look-out for nothing better than an excuse to refrain from work. It was from this human slack, the mere refuse of the mine-working population that the union drew most of its recruits.

And yet even the number of these was surprisingly small. Out of the 2,000 miners in Hopkins county it is probably a conservative statement to say that not more than 250 men have been seduced or driven by intimidation from their work since the mine workers' union began its campaign eighteen months ago.

the mine workers' union began its campaign eighteen months ago.

Among these 250 there are a few, but a very few, whom their employers regretted to see leave. The overwhelming majority were simply a good riddance. The places left vacant by these desertions were instantly filled and could again be filled a dozen times over in forty-eight hours, were they again left vacant.

As a complete demonstration of the fact

were they again left vacant.

As a complete demonstration of the fact that the United Mine Workers' war, both of persuasion and violence against the coal operators of the district is an absolute and ridiculous failure, it is only necessary to consider what the output of the mines so attacked has been during the time that the campaign was on.

With the exception of eight days during which the Reinecke mine at Madisonville was stopped, its approaches being seized by men from one of the camps of foreign rioters who forcibly kept the miners away from their work at the muzzle of the rifle and shotgun—with this single exception, both that mine and the seven mines of the both that mine and the seven mines of the oth that mine and the seven mines of the St. Bernard Company, altogether pro-ducing 82 per cent. of the total output of Hopkins county, have worked contin-uously and at their full producing capacity from the moment the agitation began right up to the present day.

MINES NOT APPECTED. Indeed it is a curious fact that the St. Bernard Company's mines, which turn out 67 per cent. of all the coal dug in the county, have made a record in production never before reached in their history. In the last six months of this time these mines

before reached in their history. In the last six months of this time these mines have produced 6,000 tons a month more than ever before, making a total of 36,000 tons in excess of the output for any six months in the company's existence.

All this, however, did not prevent the United Mine Workers' leader here from sending out a vast assortment of fantastic lies. Union miners in this and other States digging away down in the mines to earn the money which by the rules of their union they were forced to contribute to the Hopkins county war fund naturally wanted to hear what they were getting for their investment. The generals of the invading army, not being able to supply them with comforting facts, supplied them with lies.

This, that and the other mine had been won over, they said. This, that and the other mine would be tied up as tight as a drum before such and such a given date. And so on through weeks and months the dupes were fed on yarms of this kind and were encouraged to continue to pour in their money.

But a steady diet of lies pure and simple.

their money.

But a steady diet of lies pure and simple. no matter how lavish it may be, must sooner or later reach its nourishing limit. It bebecame necessary in the course of human events to make a bluff at doing sometl4 ig, at least, even if the leaders knew that nothing

at least, even if the leaders knew that nothing actually could be done.

Whether or not Mr. Mitchell, the head of the United Mine Workers, knew the real condition of affairs down here is perhaps a question. If he did not know those conditions at that time, if he has known them from that time right straight on to the present moment, if he has not been fully and minutely informed of all the anarchy, assassination and reign-of-terror villainy which has made this county the hell on earth that it has been for three months at least—if Mr. Mitchell has not or does not know the truth, he probably is the only man in the whole country in any way in touch with this coal-mining district who is ignorant of it.

That day the Oak Hill miners and the Morton's Gap miners, as well as all the others in Hopkins county, worked with their full force, as they have continued to do from that day to this.

Dec. 14 closed the first two weeks of Mr. Mitchell's first "strike" in his great war to win the prize offered by competitive operators in the State for the paralysis of the Hopkins county coal industry, and to win for his organization this strategic key position in his struggles to control the State. During those two weeks the Hopkins county coal mines produced nearly 5,000 tons more coal than they did in the two weeks immediately preceding the "strike."

This was not precisely encouraging to Mr. Mitchell and his representatives. Even Mr. Wood's fairy tale factory was sadly handicapped by the presentation of these cold and convincing figures. It was evident to even the stupidest dolt in the Mine Workers' organization that the stories with which they had been fed to the effect that the miners of Hopkins had yielded to Mr. Wood's presupasions, and groe over

that the miners of Hopkins had yielded to Mr. Wood's persuasions and gone over practically in a body to the union were lies pure and simple.

It was also evident to Mr. Mitchell's lieutenants and board of strategy in the district 'that something besides moral suasion and wholesale falsification must be relied upon if the flow of money from other mining districts in Kentucky and elsewhere mining districts in Kentucky and elsewhere

relied upon if the flow of money from other mining districts in Kentucky and elsewhere was to be kept up. There had been prior to this sporadic cases of assault and intimidation. From this time on the violence was increased and became the distinctive characteristic of the movement.

On Dec. 29 Robert Hollomon was shot and seriously wounded from ambush by a member of the United Mine Workers of America. A few weeks later, in January of this year, a deputy sheriff and three posse men were fired on by marching unionists near Carbondale mines. A skirmish followed in which two of the 110 union rioters involved were killed.

The era of assassination and outrage had now fairly set in. That it had no more effect upon the miners of Hopkins than the eloquence of Mr. Wood and his fellow agitators was demonstrated by the fact that a larger tonnage of coal was produced by the miners in January than during any previous month in the history of the county. In February the dynamiting and riddling hy bullets of non-union men's boarding houses was in full swing. Yet the output of coal for the month of February was greater than for any previous February on record. During March the policy of violence, intimidation and scurrilous abuse of non-union miners was continued at short intervals, yet the work of getting out coal went on at the same furious pace which had been kept up from the time that the agitation in the district began.

March 13 was another record day of production in the St. Bernard group of mines. The amount of coal produced exceeded even the previous high-water mark of Nov. 26, the day when the strike was declared on. On March 30 the business men of Madison-

26, the day when the strike was declared on.
On March 30 the business men of Madisonville issued a signed statement in which
they said: "All the mines of Hopkins
county are getting out as much coal as
ever, if not more than ever before. " " All the mines of this county have all the men they can possibly employ, and applications are being refused daily."

MORE VIOLENCE PLANNED. And yet in the face of all this a labor agitator named Farlie, of Alabama, made agitator named Farile, of Alabama, made the solemn statement at a meeting of operators in Louisville that the production of coal in Hopkins county had been reduced 65 per cent. by the efforts of the United Mine Workers.

April began with renewed activity in the policy of violence. On April 1 J. D.

April began with renewed activity in the policy of violence. On April 1 J. D. Wood, the District President of the United Mine Workers, with a gang of his union men at his heels, entered an Illinois Central passenger train at Central City and forced off fifteen negro laborers who they thought were on their way to the Hopkins

As a matter of fact, the negroes were going to Paducah to work for the Illinois Central Railroad and were in charge of a

Not all agreemy blines the other controls and the control of the c

"The Oak Hill mine will not do a stroke of work to-day." The Oak Hill mine worked with not a man missing from its full force, and continued to work right along in the same manner.

On Dec. 6 Mr. Wood said: "The Oak Hill and Morton's Gap miners have joined the union and will, cease all work to-day." That day the Oak Hill miners and the Morton's Gap miners as well as all the others in Hopkins county, worked with their full force, as they have continued to do from that day to this.

Dec. 14 closed the first two weeks of Mr. Mitchell's first "strike" in his great war

A few days later Robert Gordon of Earlington was chased away from a house near the Greenville station by a mob of union men. He was brutally beaten. Two days after that four non-union men on their way to St. Charles were set upon by a gang of union miners, led by Andy Tuck, an organizer for the United Mine Workers. Closely following on the heels of this outrage, a boarding house occupied by the non-union men at Madisonville was riddled at night with buillets. Soon a non-union boarding house at the Monarch mines was dynamited at night, but no one was seriously injured.

was seriously injured.

A few days later an attempt was made to assassinate W. A. Hall, Secretary of the Oak Hill Coal Company, as he was waiking home at 11 o'clock at night from Nortonville. He was fired at from ambush and one builet went through his hat.

DYNAMITE AND RIPLES.

That same night there was a vicious attack between 12 and 1 o'clock, on a non-union boarding house at the Monarch mines. Something like 100 shots were fired, and the raiders were driven off. A few days Something like 100 shots were fired, and the raiders were driven off. A few days later the house of a colored preacher, named J. H. Hightower, was dynamited at night, but no one injured. Hightower was in odium with the rioters because he favored the non-union miners. The ne-night an attack was made on the Monard

favored the non-union miners. The next night an attack was made on the Monarch mines and the assailants were driven off. On the same night a party of Earlington men returning from a Madisonville lodge were fired at from ambush.

Through all of the month of July this sort of thing was kept up, hardly a night passing without some outrage. On the night of Aug. 5, about 2:15 A. M., a large body of the outlaws, lying concealed in the brush behind the residence of I. A. Bailey of Madisonville, opened fire upon the house, apparently directing their aim at a window of a room in which an electric light was burning and in which Mr. Bailey's seven-year-old daughter was sleeping. Several bullets passed through the window and within a few inches of the head of the sleeping child. Mr. Bailey is the manager of the Reinecke Coal Company at Madisonville and has incurred the bitter enmity of the United Mine Workers by the resolute stand he has taken against them.

of the United Mine workers by the resolute stand he has taken against them.

These are only samples illustrative of the outrages which have been kept up incessantly from the beginning of the trouble until as recently as Nov. 11, when a furious assault was made upon the Providence mine by a gang of over 100 outlaws. a furious assault was made upon the Providence mine by a gang of over 100 outlaws.
Two men were killed and several wounded.
This fight began with an attempt to assassinate John Childer, a non-union miner,
who was fired upon from ambush while
on his way home from work and was struck
by a Springfield rifle bullet, which inflicted
a mortal wound. This was followed by a
general attack upon the mine, which was
resisted with much spirit. Among the defenders was a woman who berself fired resisted with much spirit. Among the de-fenders was a woman who herself fired flity-two loads of buckshot at the outlaws. Only the fact that the fighting was both at night and largely under cover on sides explains why so few were injured in a bat-tle where hundreds of shots werefired.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. It was in August last that the first of the camps was formed near the St. Bernard It was in August last that the first of the camps was formed near the St. Bernard mines, and then really began the acute form of the war. The strain on the nerves of the people in such flourishing towns in the mining district as Madisonville and Earlington began to tell. The women were in a state of semi-panic. Many of them were afraid to venture upon the streets even in daytime lest they be caught in an outbreak of rioting and shooting.

Many of the non-union mine workers living at a distance from neighbors moved into the village for protection. A score or more of the families of the non-union miners who lived in the outskirts of Madisonville regularly left their homes every night at dusk and went into the village to remain until morning, when they would go back to their houses. This state of affairs con-

detained at Central City and sent back to Louisville.

A few days after this outrage a keg of powder was exploded at midnight on the porch of the house of John Duncan, a colored non-union miner at Barnsley. Five

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and trying at every opportunity to murder them and their families.

Right here it may be said that the miners | As a matter of fact the Democratic majority did drop to 300.

Many of the "strikers" were imported Right here it may be said that the miners in the St. Bernard group and at the other non-union mines had made repeated earnest appeals to the same nature to their respective superintendents. Their requests were not granted, for the simple reason that had they been so armed it would have been next to impossible to restrain them and the wiping out of the camps, doubtless with terrible bloodshed, would have been the result of their breaking loose.

with terrible bloodshed, would have been the result of their breaking loose. Notwithstanding this refusal of the coal companies to arm them, the miners them-selves were almost to a man provided with heavy six-shooters for their personal defence on their way to and from their work and in their homes. The men who were with Mr. Bailey going down the track that morning toward the mine were thus supplied.

that morning toward the mine were thus supplied.

When they reached the spot where Mr. Bailey had been stopped, the four men who had confronted him again ranged themselves across the track with levelled rifles and called upon him and his men to stop. It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Bailey prevented his men from drawing their weapons and engaging in battle with the highwaymen.

Mr. Bailey, however, had seen the muzzles of rifles peering out of the bushes along the track, plainly showing that there was a large force in ambush there. He controlled his men and induced them to obey the command to return back up the track where they had left their companions.

PROTECTION DEMANDED.

PROTECTION DEMANDED.

When he arrived there a large number of miners on their way to work were collected. In squads of from ten to a dozen he led them all down the track until all had been stopped and prevented from going to the mine as he himself and his first detachment had been.

The other representatives of the company whom he had placed at the other appropriate to the mine were instructed to

The other representatives of the company whom he had placed at the other approaches to the mine were instructed to pursue this same course, and, if all the men were turned back, to march them in a body to the Court House. This was done, and when Mr. Bailey himself with his own detachment arrived at the Court House, all of his 250 or more men who worked in the mine were assembled in the Court House yard.

Judge Hall was there and Mr. Bailey formally asked him for protection while he escorted his men to their place of work from which they had been driven by an armed gang of outlaws. Judge Hall said that it would be impossible for him then to supply the necessary guards, and he advised Mr. Bailey to send the men to their homes, promising to furnish them protection when they went to the mine on the following morning.

morning.
When he was asked if he would furnish protection to the men when they were in the mines to prevent them from being therein dynamited and killed like so many therein dynamited and killed like so many rats in a hole, he was unable to give any satisfactory assurance. And thus it was that for ten days, without any effort on the part of the county officials to scatter the lawless gang which was openly and insolently overriding the law, the Reinecke mine was kept closed and 250 men, law-biding and orderly citizens were pre-



into the county to make a show of numbers, to fill the nomadic camps, and to give coler to the assertion that there was a strike, where in reality no strike existed. Very many of these outsiders had been in the county long enough to establish a right to yote here. Their votes were an important vote here. Their votes were an important factor for the Democratic candidates for office in the county. Naturally Gov. Beckham himself did not desire to see the county have a political landslide and go over to Republicanism.

Just how much this situation had to do do the terror of the county of

Republicanism.

Just how much this situation had to do with the tenderness with which the armed marauders were handled, is perhaps an indefinite question. To enforce the lay's and exterminate anarchy undoubtedly meant for the State government as much political damage as the influence of the United Mine Workers' organization would bring about. At all events, whatever may be the fact, both the State authorities and the authorities of Hopkins county, acted in the crisis in very much the way politicians would act who were prepared to condone lawlessness, no matter how outrageous, for the sake of votes.

COURSE OF THE MILITIA.

At last, however, the issue could no longer be avoided. Under the command of Adjutant-General Murray, Gov. Beckham finally did send a detachment of State troops to the county. At the very time the troops were here, a Lieutenant of the Greenville Separate Company, in full uniform, was acting as one of the leaders in command of the Nortonville camp where he gave the invaders the advantage of his military experience by drilling them and exercising them in the manual of arms.

The first act of Gen, Murray when he arrived here was to demand that both sides surrender their arms. In other

arrived here was to demand that both sides surrender their arms. In other words, in his official capacity as reprewords, in his official capacity as representative of the executive arm of the government of Kentucky he started off on the broad proposition that there were two sides to the question of whether the law or sheer anarchy ruled in the county whose citizens his soldiery had come to protect in their Constitutional rights of security of person and property.

He not only recognized that there were two sides to the question of whether law-

lessness should reign supreme, but he saw and conferred with those who represented both sides of the issue. How his troops acted as escorts to the agitators in their missionary tours through the county hus been already related.

When the General demanded that both in their arms he made

When the General demanded that both sides surrender to him their arms he made the penalty of refusal the immediate withdrawal of the troops. Finally, as above told, came the farce of the surrender of the ironmongery curies in the shape of obsolete firearms, the departure of the troops, the triumphant return to Frankfort and the announcement that peace once more reigned.

once more reigned.

Even while the soldiers were here the attempts at assassination and fusillades upon the mines and the general uproar were only partially abated. After their departure it all broke out again with re-newed vigor and has continued the domi-nating feature of life in Hopkins county

SALVADOR'S PROSPERITY. The Country is Enjoying a Period of

The little republic of Salvador is the smallest country in America and one of the most densely peopled parts of it. If our country had as many inhabitants to the square mile as are living in Salvador and quibbling and summoning of posses of deputy sheriffs and sending them back occupants. The square mile as are living in Salvador we should have a population of about 250, occupants that day is coming, but not yet a while.

Our latest Consular reports from Salvador say that the country is enjoying a period of profound peace. This is good news, for Salvador has had its share of revolutions, to say nothing of quarrels with its neighbors

to say nothing of quarrels with its neighbors that, at times, have seriously innerfered with its prosperity. The Government is supposed to be based upon the consent of the governed, but sometimes it is merely a military regime with a little diversion in the form of insurrections.

The reports say that the coffee crop will be unusually large this year. This, of course, means prosperity, because coffee forms three-fifths of the exports, little Salvador selling more coffee than any other state. The erop of Indigo is also unusually large. Indigo is one of the two products that distinguish Salvador from the other countries.